

## MEXICAN CAPITAL

## IS COMMENT OF BRYAN

Officials Here Expect Conditions to Improve With Arrival of Zapata Forces.

## "IN PRETTY GOOD SHAPE," IS COMMENT OF BRYAN

Anxiety for Americans Continues Evident, However—Family of McManus Safe.

Mexico City was reported quiet today and officials here expected all conditions to improve with the occupation of the Zapata forces. Secretary Bryan said:

"I think we are in pretty good shape. Carranza has promised to permit people leaving the capital to travel over the portion of the railroad he controls, while the Zapata general in command there has undertaken to admit food supplies."

The whereabouts of Gen. Obregon, commanding the Carranza force which evacuated the city, is not known here. Some importance is attached to it by officials because of the bearing it will have on Carranza's forces and his ability to maintain his position in Vera Cruz. Mrs. Mary Dargan and Miss Elizabeth McManus of Chicago, sisters of John B. McManus, received a telegram from Secretary of State Bryan saying that the Carranza's widow and children were safe, adding "government will look after their interests." An earlier telegram from Mr. Bryan, speaking on authority of the Brazilian minister at the City of Mexico, stated that Mrs. McManus and the children were absent when Mr. McManus was attacked.

## Anxiety for Americans.

Anxiety for the safety of Americans in Mexico City continued evident here today, although administration officials expressed the hope that Zapata forces who now occupy the city, would maintain order.

Rapid fire evacuation and occupation of the capital has brought such a chaotic condition of affairs, however, that some officials and diplomats believe no foreigners' lives are safe.

The killing March 11 of John B. McManus, the American dairy owner, in Mexico City, for which Zapata troops were reported responsible, did not tend to increase confidence in government forces that affairs would be maintained in a stable fashion.

It was expected here that Gen. Salazar, post commander at Mexico City, would promptly carry out his intention to punish the guilty and make reparation to the family of the victim in response to demands of the American government.

Such records as are available here show there were two men bearing the name of J. B. McManus in Mexico City. The first was a mining man with interests in the Guanajuato district. The second was president of the McManus Sanitary Dairy Company and during the American occupation, Vera Cruz was employed as a sanitary inspector and under orders of Gen. Punston cleared up the hotel and markets. He was known among Americans in Mexico as having been in difficulties with the authorities and more recently reported arrested by Zapata authorities at his dairy farm in the suburbs. Officials here are convinced that the dead man was the latter.

## Wants Railroad Kept Open.

Secretary Bryan is preparing to insist that the railway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz be kept open for the transportation of foreigners, regardless of what authorities are in control at either end. While Americans in the Mexican capital, however, have repeatedly been warned to leave, none has, even recently, expressed a desire to do so. The belief is that representations for the maintenance of rail communication between Mexico City and the sea may prove unnecessary if the Zapata-Villa forces repair the railway. It was said that the American border, affording ample facilities for the bringing of food to the city.

The occupation of the city by the Zapatistas, which was hailed with enthusiasm by the people, was marred by cases of looting. While Carranza said no disorders occurred, and the city was quiet, when the last dispatch was received, it was said that the killing of McManus at first alarmed the foreigners, but when it became apparent that the attack was not a general case, and that assurances had been given for the protection of foreigners generally, the tension was relieved.

Several of the embassies and legations received word of the occupation of the city by the Zapatistas. The British minister, who reported the occupation of the capital, in the suburbs of the capital, was reported as having occurred, with a German, a British and a French subject as victims. Unofficial reports that 2,000 Mexicans had been taken to the priests imprisoned by Obregon and that a general riot resulted were not confirmed.

## Obregon Leaves Orderly.

Gen. Obregon's troops, according to the official dispatches, left in good order and the Brazilian minister remarked that evidently the commander was impressed by the tone of the American note. In view of this report the American government, it was said, probably would make no representations to the Carranza government.

The Brazilian minister reported at length in several dispatches on the Carranza murder. The motive for the crime, he explained, was the desire of Carranza to avenge the killing of two Zapata soldiers by McManus when they were in the Mexican capital. The minister said that when the Zapatistas withdrew several weeks ago, after the capture of Carranza, they attempted to loot the home of McManus. The latter stood by his door and though he was never definitely established who fired the first shot, when the attackers fled because of the arrival of Carranza forces, two were left behind dead.

Apprehensive of what might be his fate on the return of the Zapata forces, McManus induced the Brazilian minister to seal his door with the coat of arms of the United States and hoisted an American flag over his home.

Apparently, the minister reported, McManus was killed by a simultaneous volley, for the shots were fired at a short distance, and his hat was filled with bullet holes. Previously the American had taken previous steps to send his wife and family to the home of friends, and no one, so far as is known, witnessed the shooting.

## Swede and Spaniards Killed.

During Obregon's occupation of the city a Swedish subject and four Spaniards were killed before leaving Mexico City, Obregon gave the Brazilian minister a certificate confirming the fact that the Swede was killed by his soldiers. The certificate was given to afford the family of the later a basis for a claim. The Carranza commander is understood to have expressed his regret over the occurrence, and paid 1,000 pesos toward the funeral expenses of the victim.

Evacuation by the Obregon troops solved many of the problems which had threatened to force a crisis in the relations between the Carranza government and the United States. The food and water supply can now be replenished and the imprisoned merchants released.

What disposition has been made of

the priests imprisoned by Obregon is not known, but it is believed they now will be released.

The Villa agency gave out the following statement:

"The confidential agency of the convention government of Mexico has no information whatever regarding the reported killing of the American citizen, John B. McManus. The agency wishes to state, however, that due punishment and reparation will be made if the American in question has been subjected to death by soldiers under Gen. Zapata's command."

"In the meantime the agency is trying to obtain full details of the attack and begs that judgment be suspended until the facts are fully known."

## CAPTAIN REVEALS FACTS AS TO FRYE

Full Story of How Eitel Friedrich Sunk Ship Laid Before United States.

## GERMAN AMBASSADOR DEFENDS THE ACTION

Government Will Predicate Action on Proofs as to Destination of American Vessel's Cargo.

The full story of how the American sailing ship William P. Frye was sunk in the South Atlantic, with her cargo of wheat, by the German commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, has been laid officially before the American government today by the Frye's commander, Capt. H. H. Kiehne.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, notified the State Department that he upholds the action of Capt. Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, because it pointed by her officers of the enemy. This action, he said, was taken by him without having received instructions from the German foreign office.

It is viewed here merely as a diplomatic step.

## Next Step in Case.

The next step in the case cannot be taken until the question of the destination of the Frye's cargo is determined, and the State Department will wait action until that point by her owners, who must present certain proofs on which the government will predicate its action.

## Go to State Department.

Capt. Kiehne, with Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department, went to the State Department, where he was received by Secretary Bryan, and then into a conference with members of the advisory neutrality board and representatives of the owners of the Frye, where the present captain's detailed statement was taken for record.

## Submitted Willingly to Search.

Capt. Kiehne was questioned at length as to the procedure of the German commander from the time the Frye was sighted until the Americans were landed safely in port. The captain submitted willingly to search and assured the German he had no cargo but wheat.

The captain then examined the ship's papers carefully, he said, and the cargo was ordered thrown aboard. The Frye was then ordered to return to the port for another period, returning to the Frye after several hours, and then the American shipper and his crew.

The Eitel captain then sunk the Frye, stating a long time ago, the German commander had no effort for more than a month to land his neutral passengers in a safe port.

Undoubtedly that may be one of the points of the future representation by the United States, because it is held that the Americans were subjected to unnecessary risk of life.

W. D. Sewall of Bath, Me., one of the owners of the Frye, was asked if he knew anything of the ownership of the cargo, and he declared, it was said, that he had no financial interest in the sale of the cargo and knowledge of whom it would be sold.

Officials after listening to the statement of Capt. Kiehne took the view that the American case was a strong one and that when all the facts were presented to Germany restitution would be made.

## Raider's Captain Defended by German Ambassador

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, in discussing with State Department officials today the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye, defended the action of Capt. Thierichens of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, contending he acted under the declaration of London, which gave him the right to do so to disposition of prizes.

The ambassador, before going to the State Department, conferred with Capt. Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the embassy, who returned yesterday from Newport News, where he went to hear the story of the sinking of the American vessel from the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Count Bernstorff did not present any new facts, but he said that he had received no instructions from his government. He said he called to discuss the question informally and to learn what was the view of the United States.

Defends German Captain.

In defending the action of Capt. Thierichens, the ambassador contended that when the officer left Teintung at the outbreak of the war last August he had nothing to follow but the declaration of London in deciding when to do with vessels he might seize. For this reason, the ambassador argued, he had a right to sink the Frye, as its cargo of wheat was considered "to order" and destined to a fortified port of the enemy.

So long as there was no port into which he could take his prize, he had a right, the ambassador contended, to destroy it, only the cargo, but the vessel itself.

Unaware of Court Decision.

Furthermore, the ambassador argued that the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, when he sank the Frye, did not know that a German prize court, August 3, had held that the mere fact that a merchant ship was bound for an enemy port was not sufficient proof that her cargo was destined for the enemy.

## PRINZ EITEL HOLDS TWO SAILORS FROM THE SUNKEN FRYE

(Continued from First Page.)

statement." The American captain was asked, "That I will not say," he replied. "But I know she has come here to stay until the war is over."

Notwithstanding this the commander of the Eitel Friedrich reiterated that it is his purpose to leave American waters as soon as possible.

Germans Changed Tactics.

Capt. Kiehne also threw additional light on the coming of the Eitel Friedrich to this American port, and insisted that the German commander did not choose Newport News haphazardly as a port of safety.

"After February 26," said the captain, "the Germans entirely changed their tactics. Up to that time, whenever a smoke smudge was sighted there was a cry of 'alarm, alarm!' every man was ordered to the guns and the ship sailed straight for the smoke. After the sinking of the Wilberby there was a change."

"From then on the Friedrich ran from everything. The last three nights I knew the officers were getting the wireless from British cruisers. The last two nights before passing into the Virginia capes the order to the crew was 'Everybody to the guns, nobody to sleep.' The last night two of the British cruisers were within ten miles of us."

Steered for Virginia Capes.

Capt. Kiehne said that several of the German officers asked him ten or twelve days ago if he knew where they were going to land.

"I told them I knew they were going to Newport News, where they could find a good shipyard," said Kiehne. "Then they asked me what I considered the best course to follow to escape detection. I told them to hang to the longitude right up, and then to strike due westerly into the coast. Food cargo consisted of a few days' supply of the crew."

But despite their shortage of pay the converted cruiser "with their complement" to the German cruiser kept the officers for the crew and cigars for the crew's mess.

## COMPLAIN OF TREATMENT ABOARD THE PRINZ EITEL

Germans Not Harsh, But Indifferent.

Crews of Captured Vessels Charge.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Crews of four ships captured by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, here today waiting for transportation to France, agreed that while the Germans had not treated them badly the conditions surrounding the prisoners aboard the German converted cruiser might have been better.

The captains and twenty-five officers of these ships signed a written statement which said:

"The officers and crew of the captured vessels were not treated harshly, but they were not shown any consideration on the part of the Germans. The food was detestable and insufficient. The supply of water was short and the air was foul. The prisoners were crowded into a small, ill-ventilated hold. This is treatment for prisoners of war, perhaps, but it is not good."

"In the tropics we were kept below and refused fresh air and water. All the hatches except one were kept closed. In the northern latitude everything was covered with a heavy stoves we nearly froze to death."

The party includes seventy-four men from the Florida, twenty-three from the Pierre Loti, twenty-three from the Jacobean, all French vessels, and the Russian bark Isabel Brown. The French consul is taking care of them and preparing to send them to France on the steamship Niagara tomorrow.

## PRINZ EITEL AWAITED BY BRITISH WARSHIPS

Reported Outside Virginia Capes, Within Which German Sea Raider Is Sheltered.

NORFOLK, Va., March 13.—The observer at Cape Henry reports a three-ship cruiser, nationality unknown, which lay about twelve miles off shore from yesterday afternoon until 6:30 this morning, when she departed.

Residents of Virginia Beach say two cruisers, supposed to be British, lay off the resort last night, using their search lights.

Admits Sighting Warship.

NEWPORT NEWS, March 13.—Yes-

## CAPTAIN OF THE FLORIDE, SUNK BY THE PRINZ EITEL, AND COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS OF NEWPORT NEWS.



ON THE LEFT IS CAPT. MOUSSON AND ON THE RIGHT, NORMAN HAMILTON, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT NEWPORT NEWS.

terday shortly before noon Capt. Harry Lord of the British steamer Anglo-Patagonia registered at the customs office here. He was asked if he had seen British warships off the capes, and replied that he did not wish to discuss the matter. When pressed, however, he admitted that he saw one British warship. He declared he did not know the identity of the ship.

"At first I thought it might be a German and was a bit scared," said the captain, "but I soon learned she was British."

Capt. Lord did not deny that he had heard the wireless of several British warships off the coast.

Six Miles Off the Capes.

Capt. Downs of the steamer Armador, who arrived yesterday from New Orleans, en route to Alliers, with oil, said he passed a British warship early yesterday six miles directly off the Virginia capes.

"She seemed to be of the county class of British warships," said the master. She looked like the Berwick or the Sussex, or one of that class."

PAPERS PRINT THE DETAILS.

No Berlin Comment, However, on Destruction of American Ship.

BERLIN, March 13, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Berlin newspapers give much space to the report from the United States concerning the arrival at Newport News of the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and particularly to the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye. Much prominence is given to a London dispatch alleging that American public opinion was wrought up on account of the destruction of the Frye.

In the absence of definite official information, no comment on the incident is made by any newspaper.

MRS. MARY B. CARROLL DEAD.

Native of South Carolina and Twelve Years Washington Resident.

Mrs. Mary Burnett Carroll, a resident of Washington for the past twelve years, died Thursday night at her home, 1738 Kilbourne street northwest, following an illness of about ten days, in which her right leg was amputated.

Bernhardt Leaves Hospital.

BORDEAUX, France, March 13, via Paris, 10:40 a.m.—Sarah Bernhardt departed today from the hospital here, in which her right leg was amputated, going by automobile to her home in Andros. She was accompanied by her son Maurice. The last bulletin issued by her surgeon said: "Mrs. Bernhardt has recovered completely from her operation."

Posse of Deputies Searching for Indians in Utah Halts for Middy Meal.



## COL. CROOK DEAD; PNEUMONIA VICTIM

Had Been More Than Fifty Years an Employee at White House.

WAS A FRIEND OF LINCOLN AND ALL HIS SUCCESSORS

Active Until a Few Days Ago, When Pneumonia Followed Attack of Grip.

Col. William H. Crook, the veteran disbursing officer of the White House, died at noon today from an attack of pneumonia, following a case of grip. His death was so sudden as to shock his associates at the White House and his friends throughout the city. He was stricken with grip about ten days ago, but fought the disease and continued to appear at the White House, although weakened from the attack.

It was plainly evident to his friends, though, that he was seriously ill.

He was at the executive offices three days ago and refused to take to his bed until his brother, Harrison H. Crook, insisted on his doing so. Pneumonia developed rapidly, but it was hoped until last night that the strong constitution of the veteran might pull him through.

President Wilson expressed deep regret when informed of Col. Crook's death.

## Fifty Years at White House.

Col. Crook, who was seventy-six years old and only recently celebrated his fiftieth year of service at the White House under all Presidents since Lincoln, boarded with friends at 3224 13th street northwest. The arrangements for his funeral will be made by members of his family. It is probable the funeral will be held at the family home in the family lot in Glenwood cemetery. His only daughter, Mrs. Clara Crook, lives at 1324 13th street and was summoned by telephone yesterday and is on her way to Washington. She has been a prominent lawyer here. Mr. Brandenburger moved to Denver for his health and has been active in professional and business life there.

Col. Crook's mother, Mrs. Mary A.

cabinet, November 11, a project was considered for placing the council of empire on an elective basis.

This was a difficult period in the internal history of Russia. There were serious labor troubles in all parts of the empire. Serious threats on the part of the Poles to proclaim a revolution led Count Witte to advise the emperor to declare martial law in Poland. Troops were employed to quell disorders in various sections of the country. Reports were current that he had been condemned to death by the anarchists. November 16 the premier made a personal appeal to workmen to return to their duties, but his efforts had no immediate effect, and the workmen's council broke off the negotiations with him two days later. November 19, however, after an all-night session, the council decided to end the strike.

## Number of Enemies Increases.

The number of enemies of the premier steadily increased and the demand for his removal gained strength. Dissatisfied with his treatment at the hands of the emperor and feeling that it was beyond his power to restore tranquility, Count Witte tendered his resignation as premier December 7, 1905, but it was not accepted and he was ordered to retain his office until he was relieved. Official announcement that his resignation had been accepted came in March, 1906, however, and his retirement from public life became complete.

His farewell receipt to Count Witte Emperor Nicholas thanked him cordially for his services to the empire and attributed his retirement to the shattering of his health by his arduous labors. Shortly after his retirement Count Witte left Russia with his second wife and visited various health resorts, undergoing several operations. In recent years several efforts had been made by his friends to have him appointed to important offices in Russia, but they were unsuccessful, and there was no evidence that he fostered them.

His last public appearance so far as known was when he presided at an important sitting of the finance committee at Petrograd.

CASH REGISTER CASE UPSET.

John H. Patterson and Associates Granted a New Trial.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 13.—The United States circuit court of appeals today reversed the lower court in the case of the government against John H. Patterson, president, and twenty-six other officials or former officials of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, and remanded it back to the district court for a new trial.

Mr. Patterson and his associates were found guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust law and sentenced to serve prison terms and fines.

Time was when the Town Crier could keep a reasonable portion of the populace posted on current events.

Today there are so many of us gathered together in a community that it taxes man's greatest achievement—the modern newspaper—to keep the people informed on what the world is doing.

Advertising news is important and interesting to the average newspaper reader.

Advertisers appreciate this fact and they also recognize the advantage of publishing their announcements in the newspaper that regularly and promptly reaches the greatest number of readers in a community.

Advertisers are never in doubt as to the number of readers they reach when they advertise in The Star, for the reason that The Star publishes its circulation figures for the week every Saturday and Sunday.

WEEKLY CIRCULATION STATEMENT

	1914	1915
Saturday, March 7	68,941	73,007
Sunday, March 8	50,358	55,103
Monday, March 9	69,561	75,280
Tuesday, March 10	69,869	75,210
Wednesday, March 11	68,605	75,543
Thursday, March 12	69,447	74,095
Friday, March 13	69,434	74,108

AFFIDAVIT.

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING STAR and SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ended March 12, 1915—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers—and that the copies so counted are not returnable or do not remain in the office of Sunday papers sent to out-of-town agents, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received.

FLEMING NEWBOLD, Business Manager, The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirteenth day of March, A.D. 1915.

(Seal) E. E. RAMEY, Notary Public.

## JOHN A. HAMILTON DIES AT AGE OF SEVENTY-NINE

Leaves Wife, Son and Daughter.

Funeral Services to Be Held Monday.

John A. Hamilton, member of the former firm of Barbour & Hamilton, a director of several local financial institutions, and since 1902 a resident of Washington, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 1841 Wyoming avenue northwest.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Charles county, Md., February 17, 1834 and was in his eightieth year. In 1850 he moved to Baltimore and three years later came to this city and embarked in the wholesale grocery business with the late James F. Barbour. In 1890 he retired from active business.

Wife and Daughter Live Here.

Mr. Hamilton was married November 12, 1867, to Miss Margaret Edelin, daughter of the late Col. James Edelin, United States Marine Corps. He leaves his wife and a son, James E. Hamilton, of Montana; a daughter, Mrs. H. S. Powell of this city, and a brother, William Hamilton of Jessup, Md.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, 15th and V streets northwest, at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The active and honorary pallbearers have not been decided upon.

At the time of his death, Mr. Hamilton held directorships in the Columbia National Bank, the Equitable Building Association and the Washington Loan and Trust Company. His connection with the Columbia National Bank began in 1885 with the Equitable Association in 1903. His position on the board of directors of the Washington Loan and Trust Company dated from June, 1890, and he also was a member of the committee on appraisement of that company and of the building association.

Expert Judge of Real Estate.

Mr. Hamilton, according to the statements of men thoroughly familiar with such matters, was considered one of the best judges of the value of real estate in Washington, and acted in the capacity of appraiser for out-of-town concerns on numerous occasions.

He possessed the deep respect of the business men of the city. John J. Edson, president of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, today, "to which was added, on the part of those who knew him at all well, a peculiar admiration."

For nearly half a century Mr. Hamilton resided at 211 E street northwest, within easy walking distance of the city hall. He was born in Baltimore, 614 Pennsylvania avenue, and only last autumn he moved to the Wyoming avenue home, in which he died.

THAW GAINS ACQUITTAL ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Taken Back to Tombs, However, Awaiting Outcome of Further Fight.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Harry K. Thaw was acquitted today of conspiracy in escaping from the Matteawan asylum August 17, 1913, the charge under which he was brought back to New York from New Hampshire. Roger Thompson, Richard J. Butler, Eugene Duffy and Thomas Flood, the four men who assisted him in his spectacular flight by automobile from Matteawan, were likewise acquitted. The jury which acquitted Thaw had labored all night and until 12:20 o'clock this afternoon in an effort to reach a verdict.

As soon as the verdict was announced Thaw was given into the custody of Sheriff Griffenbach of New York county. The four codefendants were discharged.

Would Commit Thaw.

A motion to have Thaw committed to Matteawan as an insane prisoner was made by Deputy Attorney General Cook immediately after the jury had rendered its verdict. This motion was combatted by Thaw's counsel, who announced that inasmuch as Thaw was brought here on the conspiracy charge and found not guilty he should be returned to the state of New Hampshire as a sane man.

Formal motion that he be so returned was then made by Thaw's lawyers. Justice Case announced that he would hear arguments on this motion next Monday afternoon. In the meantime Thaw was remanded to the Tombs.

James Eads How Inherits \$125,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—James Eads How, welfare worker of national prominence, yesterday became absolute possessor of property worth \$125,000, and of the income of a trust fund of an equal sum by the will of his mother, Mrs. Elias A. How. Mrs. How was the daughter of Capt. James B. Eads, builder of Eads bridge across the Mississippi river here.

Leaving from the cab window of a locomotive, bound for this city, just east of Hialeah, Fla., to escape being shot by a mob, Mrs. How was rescued by Ecker, forty-five years old, of Baltimore, an engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio road, was instantly killed.

SWEDISH SHIP STRIKES MINE AND FOUNDERS

LONDON, March 13.—The Swedish steamer Anna struck a mine off Scarborough on the east coast of England this morning and foundered. Two members of her crew were killed by the explosion. Eighteen were rescued by a passing steamer.

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